

# Munich Cancer Registry



- ▶ Survival
- ▶ Selection Matrix
- ▶ Homepage
- ▶ *Deutsch*

## ICD-10 C86: Other T/NK-cell lymphomas

### Incidence and Mortality

Year of diagnosis	1998-2019
Patients	230
Diseases	230
Creation date	01/26/2021
Database export	01/07/2021
Population	4.92 m





Munich Cancer Registry  
Cancer Registry Bavaria - Upper Bavaria Regional Center  
at Klinikum Grosshadern/IBE  
Marchioninstr. 15  
Munich, 81377  
Germany

<https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en>

[https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/base/bC86\\_\\_E-ICD-10-C86-Other-T-NK-cell-lymphomas-incidence-and-mortality.pdf](https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/base/bC86__E-ICD-10-C86-Other-T-NK-cell-lymphomas-incidence-and-mortality.pdf)

### Index of figures and tables

Fig./Tbl.		Page
1	Annual cases, mult. malignancies, follow-up / yr	4
2	Incidence by year of diagnosis	7
3	Age distribution parameters by year of diagnosis	8
4	Age distribution by 5-year age group and sex	10
5	Age-specific incidence, proportion malignancies	11
6	Age distribution and age-specific incidence (chart)	12
6a	Age-specific incidence internationally (chart)	13
7	Standardized incidence ratio of further malignancies	14
8a	Map of cancer incidence (BRD-S) by county (chart)	15
8b	Standardized incidence ratio (SIR) by county (chart)	16
9a	Pts incident cohorts and mortality / yr	17
9b	Incidence and mortality by year of diagnosis	18
9c	Cancer-related deaths, death certification available / yr	19
10	Medians of age at death / yr	20
11	Mortality by year of death	22
12	Distribution of age at death	24
13	Age-specific mortality	25
14	Further malignancies in deaths	26
15	Age-specific mortality (first primaries)	27
16	Age-specific mortality (single primaries)	28
17	Age distribution and age-specific mortality (chart)	29
18a	Map of cancer mortality (BRD-S) by county (chart)	30
18b	Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) by county (chart)	31

**Global Statements about the statistics on the Internet –  
Baseline Statistics** (grey button ) , **Survival** (red button )

In these analyses, the clinics and physicians of Upper Bavaria and the city and county of Landshut<sup>#</sup>, with a total of 4.69 million inhabitants, account for the frequency of cancer diseases<sup>##</sup> and the achieved long term results. Additionally, the long term survival evaluated by the Munich Cancer Registry (MCR) is compared with the results of the population-based registry in the USA (SEER), which is useful for checking the consistency of the data on an international level.

In comparing several tables, inconsistent figures may be detected. This is based on the fact that different patient cohorts are included in the base calculation, for example when proportions of multiple tumors or DCO-cases<sup>###</sup> are concerned. In other cases the individual tumor diagnosis is the basis for calculation, for example with incidence.

The foot notes describe the currentness of the data. The baseline statistics and survival data are updated annually. This yearly analysis comprises the Annual Report of the MCR.

Clinics and physicians have access to essentially more detailed data, with which they can check, compare and in the best case optimize their own data and results.

We would be pleased to receive corrections, critique and useful suggestions. Just send an e-mail to [tumor@ibe.med.uni-muenchen.de](mailto:tumor@ibe.med.uni-muenchen.de).

Munich Cancer Registry, January 2021

<sup>#</sup> Base data has been collected since 1998. An increase in new diseases is apparent, which is an effect of two extensions in the MCR catchment area (from a base population of 2.65 million to 4.10 in 2002, and to 4.69 million in 2007).

<sup>##</sup> Due to the high frequency and good prognosis of non-malignant skin cancer (C44), no systematic ascertainment is performed for this diagnosis. C44 is not designated as a primary, but rather as a secondary tumor.

<sup>###</sup> DCO (death certificate only) identifies a cancer case that first becomes available to the MCR through the death certificate.

### ICD-10 codes (ICD-10 2016) used for specifying cancer site

Code	Description
C86.-	Other specified types of T/NK-cell lymphoma
C86.0	Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma, nasal type
C86.1	Hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma
C86.2	Enteropathy-type (intestinal) T-cell lymphoma
C86.3	Subcutaneous panniculitis-like T-cell lymphoma
C86.4	Blastic NK-cell lymphoma
C86.5	Angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma
C86.6	Primary cutaneous CD30-positive T-cell proliferations

## INCIDENCE

Table 1

Cases by year of diagnosis, proportions of further malignancies, deaths, and active follow-up (ALL PATIENTS)

Year of diagnosis	All cases n	Prop. at least 1 further malign. prior + synchron. %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. after %	Prop. deaths %	Prop. actively followed %
1998	2	0.0	8.6	50.0	50.0
1999	2	0.0	8.6	100.0	100.0
2000	2	0.0	8.3	50.0	50.0
2001	3	0.0	7.4	66.7	66.7
2002	10	5.3	7.0	90.0	100.0 #
2003	6	4.0	6.4	100.0	100.0
2004	9	2.9	6.1	77.8	88.9
2005	18	7.7	5.9	66.7	100.0
2006	15	10.4	6.5	73.3	93.3
2007	9	9.2	5.2	77.8	88.9 #
2008	11	10.3	4.8	63.6	100.0
2009	17	12.5	3.6	82.4	94.1
2010	13	12.8	4.1	84.6	100.0
2011	14	14.5	4.6	64.3	92.9
2012	13	14.6	4.3	76.9	92.3
2013	12	15.4	4.9	83.3	100.0
2014	15	15.2	4.2	53.3	93.3
2015	19	16.8	1.8	63.2	100.0
2016	12	17.3	2.6	66.7	100.0
2017	10	18.4	0.0	50.0	100.0
2018	9	19.0	0.0	44.4	100.0
2019	9	19.1	0.0	11.1	77.8 ##
1998-2019	230	19.1	8.6	68.3	94.8

230 cases diagnosed 1998-2019 are related to a total of 230 patients. Currently, in 69 (30.0 %) of these 230 patients more than one malignancy of any cancer type has been registered. Hereby, groups of 55 / 8 / 6 (23.9 % / 3.5 % / 2.6 %) patients exist having 2 / 3 / 4+ malignancies.

# The increases of incident cases in 2002 and 2007 reflect the expansion to additional registry areas.

## Please be aware that data of recent annual patient cohorts may not yet be fully processed. The years under evaluation can be retrieved from the respective headings.

How to interpret:

In 2017, a subgroup of 10 cases has been diagnosed, of which 18.4 % previously and/or concurrently (synchronously) had at least one other malignancy of any cancer type. In 0.0 % of cases, at least one new malignancy has occurred during the follow-up period (all numbers refer to the date of the database export, see cover sheet).

Table 1a

Cases by year of diagnosis, proportions of further malignancies, deaths, and active follow-up (MALES)

Year of diagnosis	Males n	Males %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. prior + synchron. %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. after %	Prop. deaths %	Prop. actively followed %
1998	1	50.0	0.0	5.6		
1999	2	100.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	100.0
2000	2	100.0	0.0	4.9	50.0	50.0
2001	1	33.3	0.0	3.3	100.0	100.0
2002	5	50.0	9.1	2.5	100.0	100.0 #
2003	2	33.3	7.7	2.6	100.0	100.0
2004	4	44.4	5.9	2.7	50.0	75.0
2005	10	55.6	11.1	1.9	70.0	100.0
2006	12	80.0	12.8	2.0	75.0	91.7
2007	4	44.4	11.6	1.2	100.0	100.0 #
2008	4	36.4	12.8	1.2	75.0	100.0
2009	6	35.3	13.2	1.3	83.3	100.0
2010	6	46.2	15.3	1.4	66.7	100.0
2011	7	50.0	16.7	1.5	57.1	85.7
2012	7	53.8	16.4	1.7	71.4	85.7
2013	8	66.7	17.3	1.9	75.0	100.0
2014	8	53.3	16.9	2.2	75.0	100.0
2015	14	73.7	18.4	0.0	57.1	100.0
2016	9	75.0	19.6	0.0	66.7	100.0
2017	6	60.0	22.0	0.0	66.7	100.0
2018	5	55.6	22.8	0.0	40.0	100.0
2019	4	44.4	22.0	0.0	25.0	100.0 ##
1998-2019	127	55.2	22.0	5.6	68.5	95.3

127 cases diagnosed 1998-2019 are related to a total of 127 patients. Currently, in 37 (29.1 %) of these 127 patients more than one malignancy of any cancer type has been registered. Hereby, groups of 31 / 3 / 3 (24.4 % / 2.4 % / 2.4 %) patients exist having 2 / 3 / 4+ malignancies.

# The increases of incident cases in 2002 and 2007 reflect the expansion to additional registry areas.

## Please be aware that data of recent annual patient cohorts may not yet be fully processed. The years under evaluation can be retrieved from the respective headings.

How to interpret:

In 2017, a subgroup of 6 cases has been diagnosed, of which 22.0 % previously and/or concurrently (synchronously) had at least one other malignancy of any cancer type. In 0.0 % of cases, at least one new malignancy has occurred during the follow-up period (all numbers refer to the date of the database export, see cover sheet).

Table 1b

Cases by year of diagnosis, proportions of further malignancies, deaths, and active follow-up (FEMALES)

Year of diagnosis	Females n	Females %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. prior + synchron. %	Prop. at least 1 further malign. after %	Prop. deaths %	Prop. actively followed %
1998	1	50.0	0.0	12.4	100.0	100.0
1999	0					
2000	0					
2001	2	66.7	0.0	12.5	50.0	50.0
2002	5	50.0	0.0	12.8	80.0	100.0 #
2003	4	66.7	0.0	11.2	100.0	100.0
2004	5	55.6	0.0	10.6	100.0	100.0
2005	8	44.4	4.0	11.3	62.5	100.0
2006	3	20.0	7.1	12.5	66.7	100.0
2007	5	55.6	6.1	10.1	60.0	80.0 #
2008	7	63.6	7.5	9.2	57.1	100.0
2009	11	64.7	11.8	6.7	81.8	90.9
2010	7	53.8	10.3	8.2	100.0	100.0
2011	7	50.0	12.3	9.5	71.4	100.0
2012	6	46.2	12.7	8.6	83.3	100.0
2013	4	33.3	13.3	10.3	100.0	100.0
2014	7	46.7	13.4	7.7	28.6	85.7
2015	5	26.3	14.9	5.0	80.0	100.0
2016	3	25.0	14.4	6.7	66.7	100.0
2017	4	40.0	13.8	0.0	25.0	100.0
2018	4	44.4	14.3	0.0	50.0	100.0
2019	5	55.6	15.5	0.0		60.0 ##
1998-2019	103	44.8	15.5	12.4	68.0	94.2

103 cases diagnosed 1998-2019 are related to a total of 103 patients. Currently, in 32 (31.1 %) of these 103 patients more than one malignancy of any cancer type has been registered. Hereby, groups of 24 / 5 / 3 (23.3 % / 4.9 % / 2.9 %) patients exist having 2 / 3 / 4+ malignancies.

# The increases of incident cases in 2002 and 2007 reflect the expansion to additional registry areas.

## Please be aware that data of recent annual patient cohorts may not yet be fully processed. The years under evaluation can be retrieved from the respective headings.

How to interpret:

In 2017, a subgroup of 4 cases has been diagnosed, of which 13.8 % previously and/or concurrently (synchronously) had at least one other malignancy of any cancer type. In 0.0 % of cases, at least one new malignancy has occurred during the follow-up period (all numbers refer to the date of the database export, see cover sheet).

Table 2

Incidence measures by year of diagnosis  
(with respect to registry area expansion from 2.65 to 4.10 m as of 2002,  
and from 4.10 to 4.92 m as of 2007, respectively)

Year of diagnosis	Males n	Females n	Males Inc. raw	Fem. Inc. raw	Males Inc. WS	Fem. Inc. WS	Males Inc. ES	Fem. Inc. ES	Males Inc. BRD-S	Fem. Inc. BRD-S
1998	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1999	2		0.2		0.1		0.2		0.2	
2000	2		0.2		0.1		0.1		0.2	
2001	1	2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2002	5	5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
2003	2	4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
2004	4	5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
2005	10	8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
2006	12	3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1
2007	4	5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
2008	4	7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
2009	6	11	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
2010	6	7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
2011	7	7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
2012	7	6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
2013	8	4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
2014	8	7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
2015	14	5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1
2016	9	3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
2017	6	4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
2018	5	4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
2019	4	5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
1998-2019	127	103	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2

The computation of the incidence measures includes all cancers, irrespective of first or subsequent malignancy.

Table 3

Age distribution parameters by year of diagnosis (ALL PATIENTS)

Year of diagnosis	Cases n	Std.		Min.	Max.	Median				
		Mean	dev.			10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
1998	2	73.0	20.9	58.3	87.8	58.3	58.3	73.0	87.8	87.8
1999	2	63.5	3.6	60.9	66.0	60.9	60.9	63.5	66.0	66.0
2000	2	68.8	5.5	64.9	72.8	64.9	64.9	68.8	72.8	72.8
2001	3	63.7	18.9	41.9	75.9	41.9	41.9	73.2	75.9	75.9
2002	10	70.6	13.1	46.5	87.7	53.5	62.8	67.7	82.1	86.5
2003	6	74.5	13.4	56.9	90.7	56.9	60.0	77.7	83.8	90.7
2004	9	62.2	22.8	9.1	80.8	9.1	59.1	70.2	76.8	80.8
2005	18	60.1	17.7	17.9	80.1	34.5	48.8	63.8	75.3	79.5
2006	15	62.5	15.8	32.5	84.9	33.3	50.5	68.4	75.2	77.1
2007	9	67.5	12.2	47.7	81.1	47.7	59.3	71.5	77.4	81.1
2008	11	63.4	15.4	25.0	78.9	48.4	60.2	65.6	74.2	77.2
2009	17	68.5	17.4	29.7	86.7	43.2	55.2	76.1	80.7	86.7
2010	13	61.7	18.7	25.5	86.2	28.7	52.4	64.9	75.3	83.1
2011	14	63.9	15.7	23.5	81.5	43.6	60.5	69.3	75.9	77.5
2012	13	67.9	13.2	45.9	89.8	49.4	59.4	67.9	79.8	83.6
2013	12	67.4	17.7	28.8	90.3	37.9	63.9	72.1	78.1	81.2
2014	15	74.7	9.8	50.1	88.0	63.0	68.8	75.5	78.8	86.9
2015	19	67.2	12.9	47.5	89.2	49.0	55.7	68.6	79.0	83.7
2016	12	67.8	8.9	54.8	85.0	55.0	59.9	69.9	72.6	74.3
2017	10	63.0	11.5	47.6	79.2	48.0	52.9	63.8	71.9	77.5
2018	9	68.6	11.8	48.9	83.0	48.9	58.3	71.9	76.5	83.0
2019	9	71.2	12.8	40.7	82.9	40.7	70.2	72.0	81.1	82.9
1998-2019	230	66.5	14.9	9.1	90.7	47.5	59.3	70.2	77.1	82.6



Table 3a

Age distribution parameters by year of diagnosis (MALES)

Year of diagnosis	Cases n	Std.		Median						
		Mean	dev.	Min.	Max.	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
1998	1	87.8		87.8	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.8
1999	2	63.5	3.6	60.9	66.0	60.9	60.9	63.5	66.0	66.0
2000	2	68.8	5.5	64.9	72.8	64.9	64.9	68.8	72.8	72.8
2001	1	73.2		73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2
2002	5	70.4	16.0	46.5	87.7	46.5	67.7	67.8	82.1	87.7
2003	2	77.7	0.9	77.1	78.4	77.1	77.1	77.7	78.4	78.4
2004	4	48.0	28.1	9.1	72.5	9.1	27.8	55.3	68.3	72.5
2005	10	61.1	18.2	17.9	80.1	31.0	61.4	63.8	75.3	78.0
2006	12	59.1	15.6	32.5	77.1	33.3	49.7	61.5	72.2	76.9
2007	4	60.5	13.1	47.7	77.4	47.7	50.4	58.5	70.6	77.4
2008	4	70.9	5.1	64.8	77.2	64.8	67.7	70.8	74.1	77.2
2009	6	58.0	21.0	29.7	80.7	29.7	43.2	58.4	77.4	80.7
2010	6	66.4	15.0	51.3	86.2	51.3	52.4	62.8	83.1	86.2
2011	7	59.5	20.1	23.5	81.5	23.5	43.6	61.3	77.5	81.5
2012	7	62.3	13.1	45.9	83.6	45.9	49.4	61.7	72.1	83.6
2013	8	63.6	19.2	28.8	78.6	28.8	52.3	72.1	76.5	78.6
2014	8	73.7	7.4	63.0	86.9	63.0	68.0	74.8	76.9	86.9
2015	14	64.1	12.6	47.5	83.7	49.0	50.9	62.9	74.9	81.4
2016	9	68.8	9.2	55.0	85.0	55.0	61.7	70.6	72.5	85.0
2017	6	65.7	10.1	47.6	75.7	47.6	63.1	68.1	71.9	75.7
2018	5	67.1	10.1	54.4	76.5	54.4	58.3	71.9	74.5	76.5
2019	4	66.8	18.1	40.7	82.3	40.7	55.9	72.0	77.6	82.3
1998-2019	127	64.4	15.0	9.1	87.8	45.9	55.7	67.7	75.4	80.7

Table 3b

Age distribution parameters by year of diagnosis (FEMALES)

Year of diagnosis	Cases n	Mean	Std. dev.	Min. Max.		10% 25%		Median		
				Min.	Max.	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
1998	1	58.3		58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3
2001	2	58.9	24.0	41.9	75.9	41.9	41.9	58.9	75.9	75.9
2002	5	70.9	11.4	60.6	85.2	60.6	62.8	64.6	81.2	85.2
2003	4	72.9	16.9	56.9	90.7	56.9	58.4	71.9	87.3	90.7
2004	5	73.5	9.1	59.1	80.8	59.1	70.2	76.8	80.4	80.8
2005	8	58.8	18.1	34.5	79.5	34.5	42.4	60.8	75.0	79.5
2006	3	76.4	8.0	69.0	84.9	69.0	69.0	75.2	84.9	84.9
2007	5	73.2	8.9	59.3	81.1	59.3	71.5	73.1	80.8	81.1
2008	7	59.1	18.0	25.0	78.9	25.0	48.4	61.5	74.2	78.9
2009	11	74.3	12.6	53.2	86.7	55.2	61.4	77.3	85.9	86.7
2010	7	57.7	21.6	25.5	75.8	25.5	28.7	69.6	75.3	75.8
2011	7	68.3	9.3	51.0	76.2	51.0	60.5	71.2	75.9	76.2
2012	6	74.5	10.8	59.4	89.8	59.4	67.9	75.0	80.2	89.8
2013	4	74.8	13.3	61.4	90.3	61.4	63.9	73.7	85.8	90.3
2014	7	75.9	12.5	50.1	88.0	50.1	74.8	77.1	86.5	88.0
2015	5	75.8	10.6	60.2	89.2	60.2	72.3	78.1	79.0	89.2
2016	3	64.9	9.1	54.8	72.7	54.8	54.8	67.1	72.7	72.7
2017	4	58.9	13.9	48.5	79.2	48.5	50.7	53.9	67.1	79.2
2018	4	70.5	15.2	48.9	83.0	48.9	60.1	75.0	80.9	83.0
2019	5	74.8	6.7	67.8	82.9	67.8	70.2	72.0	81.1	82.9
1998-2019	103	69.0	14.3	25.0	90.7	50.1	60.2	71.5	79.2	85.2

Table 4

Age distribution by 5-year age group and sex for period 2007-2019

Age at diagnosis Years	Cases n	Males			Females				
		%	Cum.%	n	%	Cum.%	n	%	Cum.%
0-4									
5-9									
10-14									
15-19									
20-24	1	0.6	0.6	1	1.1	1.1			0.0
25-29	5	3.1	3.7	2	2.3	3.4	3	4.0	4.0
30-34	0	0.0	3.7			3.4			4.0
35-39	1	0.6	4.3	1	1.1	4.5			4.0
40-44	3	1.8	6.1	3	3.4	8.0			4.0
45-49	11	6.7	12.9	8	9.1	17.0	3	4.0	8.0
50-54	12	7.4	20.2	6	6.8	23.9	6	8.0	16.0
55-59	8	4.9	25.2	4	4.5	28.4	4	5.3	21.3
60-64	20	12.3	37.4	14	15.9	44.3	6	8.0	29.3
65-69	15	9.2	46.6	8	9.1	53.4	7	9.3	38.7
70-74	32	19.6	66.3	18	20.5	73.9	14	18.7	57.3
75-79	29	17.8	84.0	13	14.8	88.6	16	21.3	78.7
80-84	14	8.6	92.6	7	8.0	96.6	7	9.3	88.0
85+	12	7.4	100.0	3	3.4	100.0	9	12.0	100.0
All ages	163	100.0		88	100.0		75	100.0	

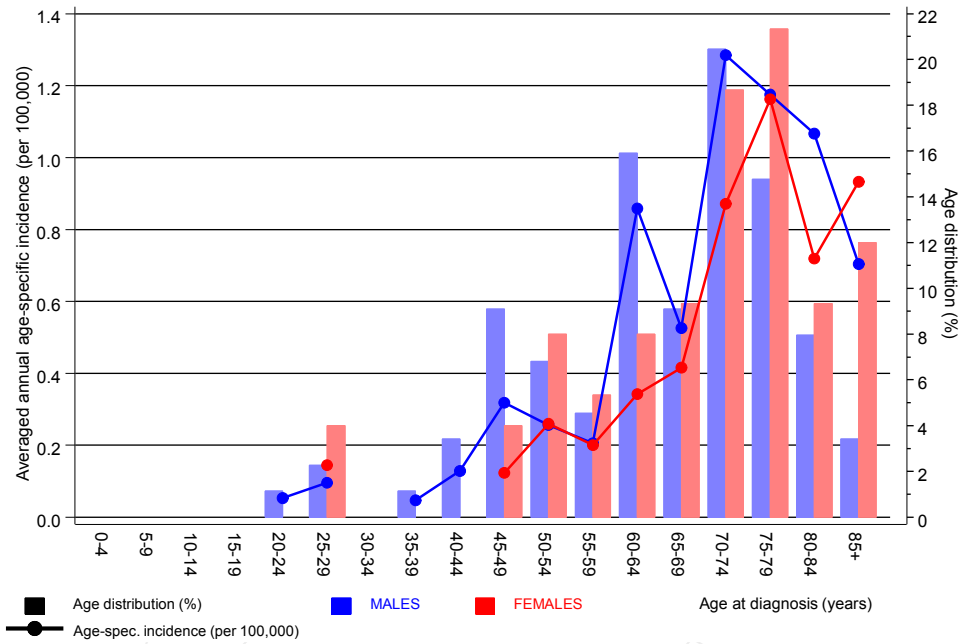
Table 5

Age-specific incidence and proportion of all cancers for period 2007-2019

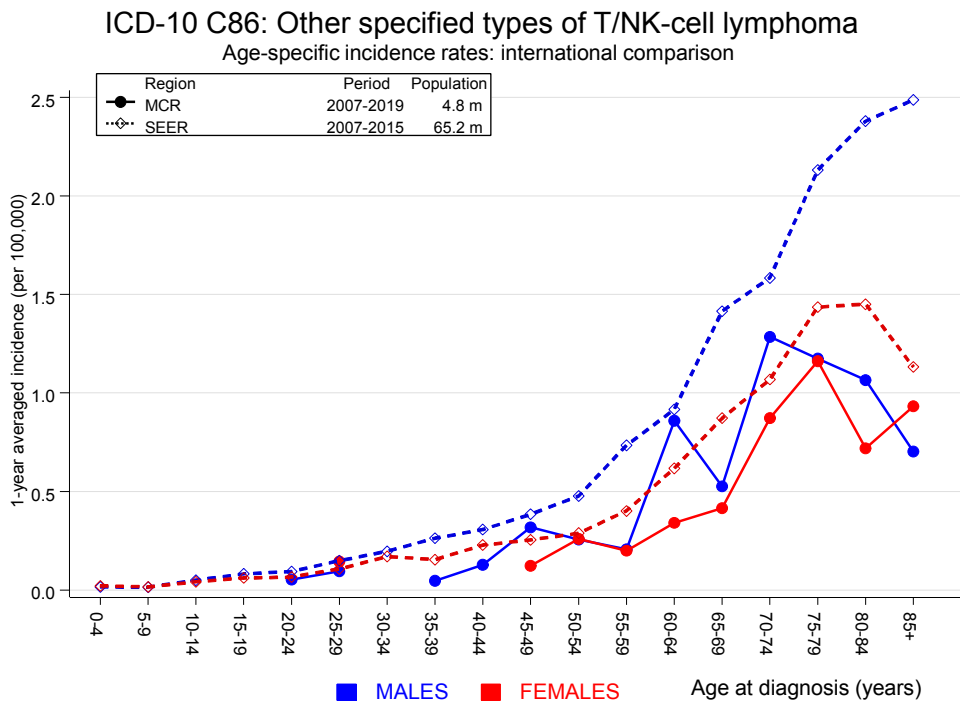
Age at diagnosis Years	Males n	Females n	Males Age- spec. incid.	Females Age- spec. incid.	Males Prop.all cancers n=143063 %	Females Prop.all cancers n=144724 %
0- 4						
5- 9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24	1		0.1		0.2	
25-29	2	3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
30-34						
35-39	1		0.0		0.1	
40-44	3		0.1		0.1	
45-49	8	3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
50-54	6	6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
55-59	4	4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
60-64	14	6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0
65-69	8	7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
70-74	18	14	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.1
75-79	13	16	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1
80-84	7	7	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
85+	3	9	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.1
All ages	88	75			0.1	0.1
Incidence						
Raw			0.3	0.2		
WS			0.2	0.1		
ES			0.2	0.1		
BRD-S			0.3	0.2		

The age-specific incidence characterizes the disease risk in a particular age group. The age distribution depends on the patient population frequency in each age group and reflects the tangible clinical picture of everyday patients care (see following chart).

ICD-10 C86: Other specified types of T/NK-cell lymphoma  
 Age distribution and age-specific incidence 2007 - 2019 (Males: 88, Females: 75)



**Figure 6.** Age distribution (males: mean=65.2 yrs, median=68.7 yrs; females: mean=69.6 yrs, median=72.3 yrs) and age-specific incidence.



**Figure 6a.** Age-specific incidence in MCR registry areas compared to SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, USA).

Reference:

Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program SEER\*Stat Database: Incidence - SEER 18 Regs Research Data, released April 2019, based on the November 2018 submission. <http://www.seer.cancer.gov>.

Table 7a

Standardized incidence ratio (SIR, with 95% confidence limits),  
excess absolute risk (EAR) and DCO rate of further malignancies  
for period 1998–2019

## MALES

Diagnosis	Observed n	Expected n	SIR	CI 95%	CI 95%	EAR	DCO %
C16 Stomach	1	0.2	5.7	0.1	31.9	27.2	
C19–C20 Rectum	1	0.2	4.2	0.1	23.6	25.2	
C61 Prostate	3	1.2	2.4	0.5	7.1	57.9	
C67 Bladder	1	0.2	4.8	0.1	26.7	26.1	
Not observed	0	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	-87.4	
All further malignancies	6	4.5	1.3	0.5	2.9	48.9	
Patients		124					
Median age at next malignancy (years)		74.9					
Person-years		304					
Mean observation time (years)		2.4					
Median observation time (years)		1.1					

# The occurrence of further specified malignancy is statistically significant.

Table 7b

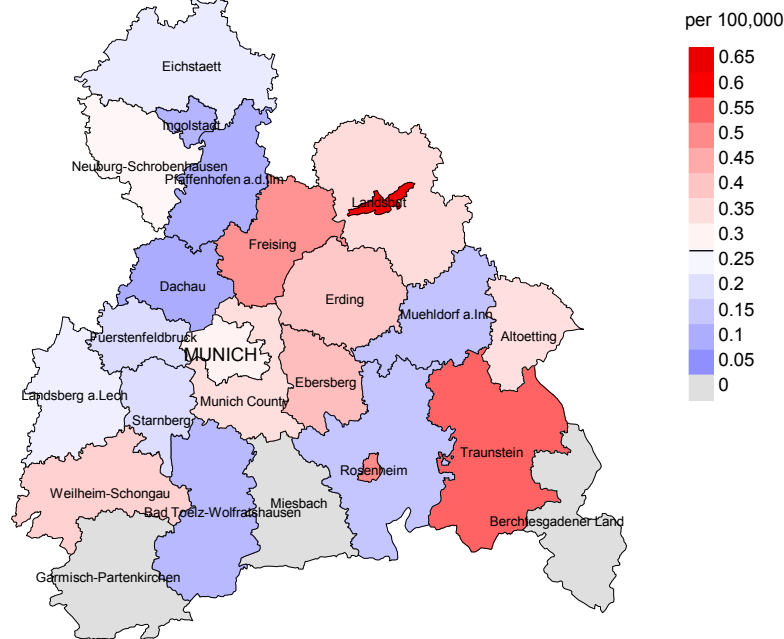
Standardized incidence ratio (SIR, with 95% confidence limits),  
excess absolute risk (EAR) and DCO rate of further malignancies  
for period 1998–2019

## FEMALES

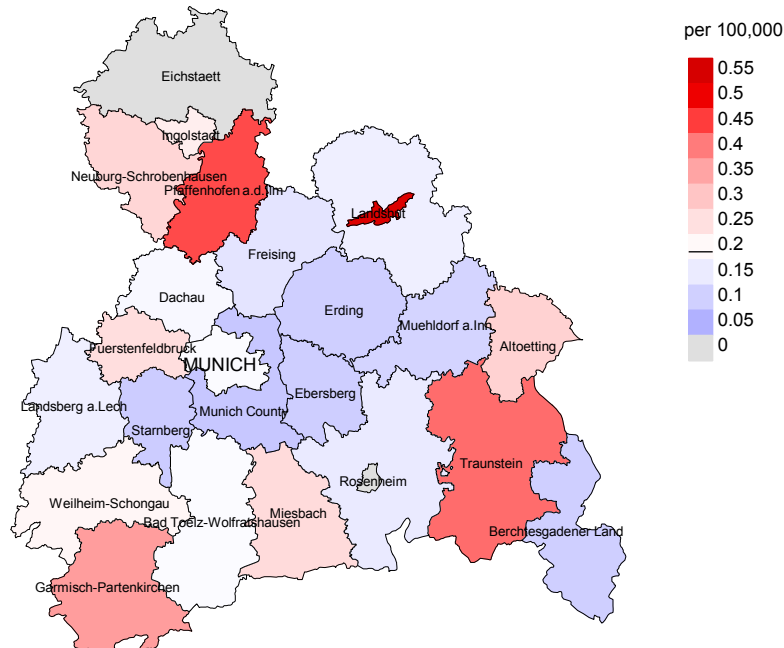
Diagnosis	Observed n	Expected n	SIR	CI 95%	CI 95%	EAR	DCO %
C17 Small intestine	1	0.0	60.1	1.5	335.1 #	36.7	
C50 Breast	6	0.9	6.6	2.4	14.4 #	190.0	
C51 Vulva	1	0.0	29.1	0.7	162.3	36.0	
C64 Kidney	1	0.1	13.7	0.3	76.2	34.6	
C82–C85 NHL	4	0.1	33.1	9.0	84.8 #	144.7	
Not observed	0	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	-70.5	
All further malignancies	13	3.0	4.3	2.3	7.3 #	371.5	
Patients		100					
Median age at next malignancy (years)		72.7					
Person-years		268					
Mean observation time (years)		2.7					
Median observation time (years)		1.0					

# The occurrence of further specified malignancy is statistically significant.

Average incidence (Germany 1987 standard population) 2007 - 2019: Males



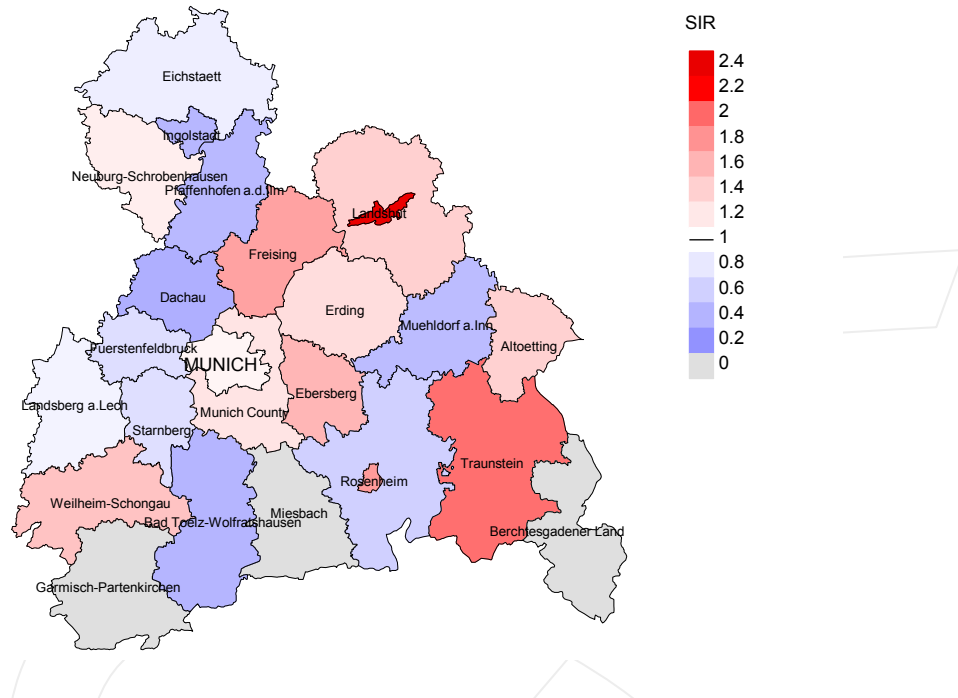
Average incidence (Germany 1987 standard population) 2007 - 2019: Females



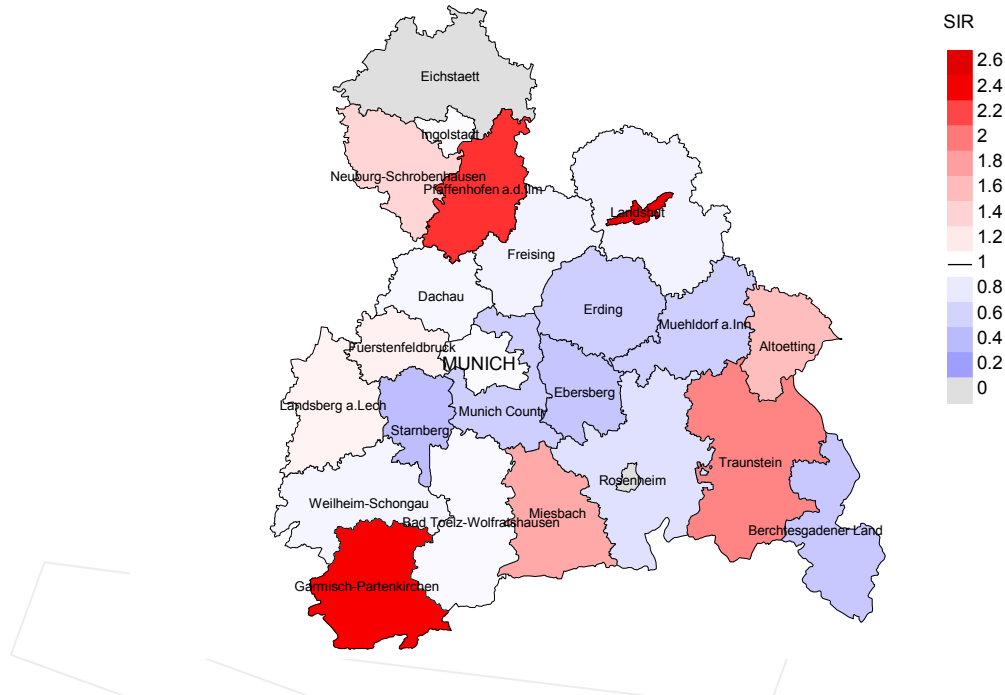
**Figure 8a.** Map of cancer incidence (german standard population) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2019. According to their individual incidence rates, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population mean (males 0.3/100,000 WS N=88, females 0.2/100,000 WS N=75).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 67,462 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2019 a total of 1 women were identified with newly diagnosed other T/NK-cell lymphomas. Therefore, the mean incidence rate for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.1/100,000 (german standard population). Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.0 and 0.8/100,000.

Standardized incidence ratio (SIR) 2007 - 2019: Males



Standardized incidence ratio (SIR) 2007 - 2019: Females



**Figure 8b.** Map of standardized incidence ratio (SIR) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2019. According to their individual SIR values, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population overall of 1.0 (males N=88, females N=75).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 67,153 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2019 a total of 1 women were identified with newly diagnosed other T/NK-cell lymphomas. Therefore, the mean standardized incidence ratio (SIR) for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.49. Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.00 and 3.65, and is therefore not statistically striking.



## MORTALITY

Table 9a

Annual cohorts: Incident cancers, follow-up status,  
and deaths among the annual cohorts

(with respect to registry area expansion from 2.65 to 4.10 m as of 2002,  
and from 4.10 to 4.92 m as of 2007, respectively)

Year of diagnosis	Incident cases n	Prop. actively followed %	Deaths n	Prop. deaths %	Prop. deaths with death certific. %
1998	2	50.0	1	50.0	
1999	2	100.0	2	100.0	100.0
2000	2	50.0	1	50.0	100.0
2001	3	66.7	2	66.7	100.0
2002	10	100.0	9	90.0	88.9
2003	6	100.0	6	100.0	100.0
2004	9	88.9	7	77.8	71.4
2005	18	100.0	12	66.7	100.0
2006	15	93.3	11	73.3	90.9
2007	9	88.9	7	77.8	85.7
2008	11	100.0	7	63.6	100.0
2009	17	94.1	14	82.4	100.0
2010	13	100.0	11	84.6	90.9
2011	14	92.9	9	64.3	100.0
2012	13	92.3	10	76.9	90.0
2013	12	100.0	10	83.3	90.0
2014	15	93.3	8	53.3	87.5
2015	19	100.0	12	63.2	83.3
2016	12	100.0	8	66.7	87.5
2017	10	100.0	5	50.0	40.0
2018	9	100.0	4	44.4	25.0
2019	9	77.8	1	11.1	100.0
1998-2019	230	94.8	157	68.3	87.9

Table 9b

Annual cohorts of incident cancers and deaths,  
and cases deceased within the same year of being diagnosed with cancer

(with respect to registry area expansion from 2.65 to 4.10 m as of 2002,  
and from 4.10 to 4.92 m as of 2007, respectively)

Year of diagnosis/ death	Incident cases n	Deaths n	Deaths in same year n	Prop. deaths in same year %
1998	2	1	1	50.0
1999	2			
2000	2			
2001	3	1		
2002	10	6	5	50.0
2003	6	2		
2004	9	6	1	11.1
2005	18	5	4	22.2
2006	15	7	3	20.0
2007	9	11	1	11.1
2008	11	4		
2009	17	14	10	58.8
2010	13	9	5	38.5
2011	14	4		
2012	13	14	3	23.1
2013	12	11	4	33.3
2014	15	13	3	20.0
2015	19	12	3	15.8
2016	12	10	3	25.0
2017	10	12		
2018	9	12		
2019	9	9	1	11.1
1998-2019	230	163	47	20.4

Table 9c

Annual cohorts of deaths, and proportion of cancer-related and non-cancer-related deaths

(with respect to registry area expansion from 2.65 to 4.10 m as of 2002, and from 4.10 to 4.92 m as of 2007, respectively)

Year of death	Deaths n	Prop. cancer- related %	Prop. non-cancer- related %	Prop. cancer recorded on death certificate %
1998	1	100.0		
1999				
2000				
2001	1	100.0		100.0
2002	6	83.3	16.7	100.0
2003	2	100.0		100.0
2004	6	66.7	33.3	100.0
2005	5	100.0		100.0
2006	7	57.1	42.9	100.0
2007	11	100.0		100.0
2008	4	100.0		100.0
2009	14	71.4	28.6	100.0
2010	9	88.9	11.1	88.9
2011	4	100.0		100.0
2012	14	78.6	21.4	100.0
2013	11	90.9	9.1	100.0
2014	13	61.5	38.5	75.0
2015	12	83.3	16.7	91.7
2016	10	80.0	20.0	100.0
2017	12	66.7	33.3	91.7
2018	12	25.0	75.0	100.0
2019	9	55.6	44.4	66.7
1998–2019	163	74.8	25.2	94.4

Table 10a

Medians of age at death according to the grouping in Table 9  
MALES

Year of death	Deaths n	Age at death (all causes) Years	Age at death (cancer-related) Years	Age at death (non-cancer-related) Years	Age at death (according to death certificate) Years
1998					
1999					
2000					
2001	1	63.3	63.3		63.3
2002	3	67.9	67.9		67.9
2003	2	78.5	78.5		78.5
2004	2	78.3	77.5	79.1	78.3
2005	5	72.9	72.9		72.9
2006	4	75.7	69.8	75.7	75.7
2007	8	64.0	64.0		64.3
2008	1	73.0	73.0		73.0
2009	7	73.9	74.7	73.9	73.9
2010	5	72.3	66.6	86.2	73.6
2011	1	57.5	57.5		57.5
2012	4	77.5	82.9	57.3	77.5
2013	6	70.0	70.0		70.0
2014	8	74.4	71.1	79.9	73.4
2015	7	71.3	73.7	61.0	73.7
2016	7	69.7	68.9	83.6	69.7
2017	6	74.2	74.9	73.5	73.5
2018	10	74.7	63.2	74.7	76.7
2019	5	79.2	82.4	64.1	67.6
1998-2019	92	72.7	71.1	74.8	72.0

Deaths of patients are considered to be cancer-related, in case that fact was recorded on the death certificate, or patients had suffered from metastasis or recurrence.

Table 10b

Medians of age at death according to the grouping in Table 9  
FEMALES

Year of death	Deaths n	Age at death (all causes) Years	Age at death (cancer-related) Years	Age at death (non-cancer-related) Years	Age at death (according to death certificate) Years
1998	1	58.4	58.4		
1999					
2000					
2001					
2002	3	76.7	71.2	76.7	76.7
2003					
2004	4	83.7	80.9	86.5	86.5
2005					
2006	3	61.1	64.8	61.1	64.8
2007	3	79.0	79.0		79.0
2008	3	73.7	73.7		77.5
2009	7	78.1	76.7	85.8	78.1
2010	4	63.1	63.1		63.1
2011	3	78.9	78.9		80.2
2012	10	78.3	73.0	86.9	76.8
2013	5	81.7	80.9	81.7	81.7
2014	5	77.2	67.9	79.8	76.7
2015	5	77.9	73.5	77.9	77.9
2016	3	60.1	60.1		60.1
2017	6	77.3	74.3	81.1	77.3
2018	2	71.5	56.5	86.5	
2019	4	76.3	66.6	76.3	78.3
1998-2019	71	76.8	73.9	81.1	78.0

By 2018, Bavarians' life expectancy at birth is estimated at 79.3 years for boys and 83.8 years for girls.

Deaths of patients are considered to be cancer-related, in case that fact was recorded on the death certificate, or patients had suffered from metastasis or recurrence.

Table 11a

Mortality measures (cancer-related death) and mortality-incidence-index by year of death  
 MALES

Year of death	Deaths n	Mort. raw	MI-Index raw	Mort. WS	MI-Index WS	Mort. ES	MI-Index ES	Mort. BRD-S	MI-Index BRD-S
1998									
1999									
2000									
2001	1	0.1	1.00	0.0	0.94	0.1	0.78	0.1	0.67
2002	3	0.2	0.60	0.1	0.62	0.1	0.58	0.2	0.62
2003	2	0.1	1.00	0.1	1.40	0.1	1.16	0.1	0.76
2004	1	0.1	0.25	0.0	0.10	0.0	0.19	0.1	0.35
2005	5	0.3	0.50	0.1	0.36	0.2	0.45	0.3	0.52
2006	2	0.1	0.17	0.1	0.14	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.18
2007	8	0.4	2.00	0.2	2.03	0.3	1.95	0.4	1.86
2008	1	0.0	0.25	0.0	0.22	0.0	0.22	0.0	0.21
2009	4	0.2	0.67	0.1	0.47	0.1	0.58	0.2	0.64
2010	4	0.2	0.67	0.1	0.63	0.1	0.64	0.2	0.61
2011	1	0.0	0.14	0.0	0.15	0.0	0.18	0.0	0.14
2012	3	0.1	0.43	0.0	0.22	0.1	0.29	0.1	0.45
2013	6	0.3	0.75	0.1	0.72	0.2	0.77	0.2	0.75
2014	6	0.3	0.75	0.1	0.89	0.2	0.81	0.2	0.75
2015	6	0.3	0.43	0.1	0.30	0.2	0.35	0.2	0.41
2016	5	0.2	0.56	0.1	0.64	0.2	0.59	0.2	0.57
2017	5	0.2	0.83	0.1	0.66	0.1	0.75	0.2	0.77
2018	2	0.1	0.40	0.0	0.45	0.1	0.40	0.1	0.46
2019	3	0.1	0.75	0.0	0.34	0.1	0.49	0.1	0.67
1998-2019	68	0.2	0.54	0.1	0.47	0.1	0.51	0.2	0.54

Table 11b

Mortality measures (cancer-related death) and mortality-incidence-index by year of death  
FEMALES

Year of death	Deaths n	Mort. raw	MI-Index raw	Mort. WS	MI-Index WS	Mort. ES	MI-Index ES	Mort. BRD-S	MI-Index BRD-S
1998	1	0.1	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.1	1.00	0.1	1.00
1999									
2000									
2001									
2002	2	0.1	0.40	0.0	0.35	0.1	0.36	0.1	0.42
2003									
2004	3	0.2	0.60	0.0	0.56	0.1	0.51	0.1	0.47
2005									
2006	2	0.1	0.67	0.1	1.24	0.1	1.03	0.1	0.89
2007	3	0.1	0.60	0.0	0.51	0.1	0.53	0.1	0.53
2008	3	0.1	0.43	0.0	0.21	0.1	0.27	0.1	0.33
2009	6	0.3	0.55	0.1	0.49	0.1	0.50	0.2	0.54
2010	4	0.2	0.57	0.1	0.53	0.1	0.55	0.2	0.55
2011	3	0.1	0.43	0.0	0.37	0.1	0.42	0.1	0.48
2012	8	0.3	1.33	0.1	1.55	0.2	1.45	0.3	1.35
2013	4	0.2	1.00	0.1	0.84	0.1	0.87	0.1	0.81
2014	2	0.1	0.29	0.0	0.56	0.1	0.43	0.1	0.36
2015	4	0.2	0.80	0.1	1.07	0.1	0.95	0.1	0.83
2016	3	0.1	1.00	0.1	0.92	0.1	0.91	0.1	0.89
2017	3	0.1	0.75	0.0	0.45	0.1	0.52	0.1	0.67
2018	1	0.0	0.25	0.0	0.34	0.0	0.36	0.0	0.25
2019	2	0.1	0.40	0.0	0.58	0.1	0.49	0.1	0.48
1998-2019	54	0.1	0.52	0.0	0.50	0.1	0.50	0.1	0.50

Table 12

Age distribution of age at death (cancer-related) for period 2007-2019  
(incl. multiple malignancies)

Age at death Years	Cases			Males			Females		
	n	%	Cum.%	n	%	Cum.%	n	%	Cum.%
0-4									
5-9									
10-14									
15-19									
20-24									
25-29	1	1.0	1.0			0.0	1	2.2	2.2
30-34	1	1.0	2.0			0.0	1	2.2	4.3
35-39	0	0.0	2.0			0.0			4.3
40-44	2	2.0	4.0	2	3.7	3.7			4.3
45-49	5	5.0	9.0	4	7.4	11.1	1	2.2	6.5
50-54	4	4.0	13.0	2	3.7	14.8	2	4.3	10.9
55-59	6	6.0	19.0	3	5.6	20.4	3	6.5	17.4
60-64	13	13.0	32.0	8	14.8	35.2	5	10.9	28.3
65-69	11	11.0	43.0	7	13.0	48.1	4	8.7	37.0
70-74	17	17.0	60.0	9	16.7	64.8	8	17.4	54.3
75-79	16	16.0	76.0	8	14.8	79.6	8	17.4	71.7
80-84	11	11.0	87.0	7	13.0	92.6	4	8.7	80.4
85+	13	13.0	100.0	4	7.4	100.0	9	19.6	100.0
All ages	100	100.0		54	100.0		46	100.0	



Table 13

Age-specific mortality (cancer-related) and proportion of all cancers  
for period 2007–2019  
(incl. multiple malignancies)

Age at death Years	Males n	Females n	Males Age- spec. mortal.	Males MI-index	Females Age- spec. mortal.	Females MI-index	Males Prop.all cancers %	Females Prop.all cancers %
0- 4								
5- 9								
10-14								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29		1			0.0	0.33		1.1
30-34		1			0.0	1.00		0.6
35-39								
40-44	2		0.1	0.67			0.3	
45-49	4	1	0.2	0.50	0.0	0.33	0.3	0.1
50-54	2	2	0.1	0.33	0.1	0.33	0.1	0.1
55-59	3	3	0.2	0.75	0.2	0.75	0.1	0.1
60-64	8	5	0.5	0.57	0.3	0.83	0.1	0.1
65-69	7	4	0.5	0.88	0.2	0.57	0.1	0.1
70-74	9	8	0.6	0.50	0.5	0.57	0.1	0.1
75-79	8	8	0.7	0.62	0.6	0.50	0.1	0.1
80-84	7	4	1.1	1.00	0.4	0.57	0.1	0.0
85+	4	9	0.9	1.33	0.9	1.00	0.0	0.1
All ages	54	46					0.1	0.1
Mortality								
Raw			0.2	0.61	0.1	0.61		
WS			0.1	0.56	0.1	0.59		
ES			0.1	0.59	0.1	0.59		
BRD-S			0.2	0.61	0.1	0.59		
PYLL-70								
per 100,000			1.1		0.8			
ES			0.9		0.7			
AYLL-70			11.3		13.1			

Table 14a

Further malignancies in deaths in period 1998-2019  
MALES

Diagnosis	Total n	Total %↓	Pre n	Pre ←%	Syn- chron ±30d n	Syn- chron ±30d ←%	Post n	Post ←%
C18 Colon	2	9.1	1	50.0	1	50.0		
C19-C20 Rectum	2	9.1	1	50.0			1	50.0
C32 Larynx	1	4.5			1	100.0		
C43 Malign. melanoma	1	4.5	1	100.0				
C44 Skin others	5	22.7	3	60.0			2	40.0
C61 Prostate	6	27.3	3	50.0	1	16.7	2	33.3
C67 Bladder	1	4.5					1	100.0
C73 Thyroid	1	4.5	1	100.0				
C81 Hodgkin lymphoma	1	4.5	1	100.0				
C82-C85 NHL	1	4.5					1	100.0
C91-C96 Leukaemia	1	4.5	1	100.0				
All further malignancies	22	100.0	12	54.5	3	13.6	7	31.8

ICD-10 C44 (Other malignant neoplasms of skin) is not systematically recorded by MCR and therefore not considered for evaluation as a particular primary but at least as a further malignancy.

Table 14b

Further malignancies in deaths in period 1998-2019  
FEMALES

Diagnosis	Total n	Total %↓	Pre n	Pre ←%	Syn- chron ±30d n	Syn- chron ±30d ←%	Post n	Post ←%
C18 Colon	1	5.6			1	100.0		
C33-C34 Lung	1	5.6	1	100.0				
C44 Skin others	3	16.7	2	66.7	1	33.3		
C50 Breast	5	27.8	4	80.0	1	20.0		
C55,C57 Fem. genitals un	1	5.6	1	100.0				
C56 Ovary	1	5.6	1	100.0				
C64 Kidney	1	5.6					1	100.0
C81 Hodgkin lymphoma	2	11.1	2	100.0				
C82-C85 NHL	3	16.7					3	100.0
All further malignancies	18	100.0	11	61.1	3	16.7	4	22.2

ICD-10 C44 (Other malignant neoplasms of skin) is not systematically recorded by MCR and therefore not considered for evaluation as a particular primary but at least as a further malignancy.

Table 15

Age-specific mortality (cancer-related) and proportion of all cancers  
for period 2007-2019  
(First primaries only \*)

Age at death Years	Males n	Females n	Males Age- spec. mortal. MI-index	Females Age- spec. mortal. MI-index	Males Prop.all cancers %	Females Prop.all cancers %
0- 4						
5- 9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29		1		0.0 0.33		1.2
30-34		1		0.0 1.00		0.7
35-39						
40-44	2		0.1 0.67		0.4	
45-49	4	1	0.2 0.57	0.0 0.33	0.3	0.1
50-54	1	2	0.0 0.17	0.1 0.33	0.0	0.1
55-59	3	3	0.2 1.00	0.2 0.75	0.1	0.1
60-64	5	2	0.3 0.63	0.1 1.00	0.1	0.1
65-69	3	4	0.2 0.50	0.2 0.67	0.0	0.1
70-74	4	6	0.3 0.50	0.4 0.55	0.0	0.1
75-79	7	7	0.6 0.70	0.5 0.70	0.1	0.1
80-84	6	2	0.9 1.00	0.2 0.50	0.1	0.0
85+	4	6	0.9 2.00	0.6 1.00	0.1	0.1
All ages	39	35			0.1	0.1
Mortality						
Raw			0.1 0.62	0.1 0.64		
WS			0.1 0.53	0.0 0.59		
ES			0.1 0.58	0.1 0.61		
BRD-S			0.1 0.62	0.1 0.61		
PYLL-70						
per 100,000			0.9	0.8		
ES			0.8	0.7		
AYLL-70			13.6	14.3		

\* See corresponding tables with multiple malignancies.

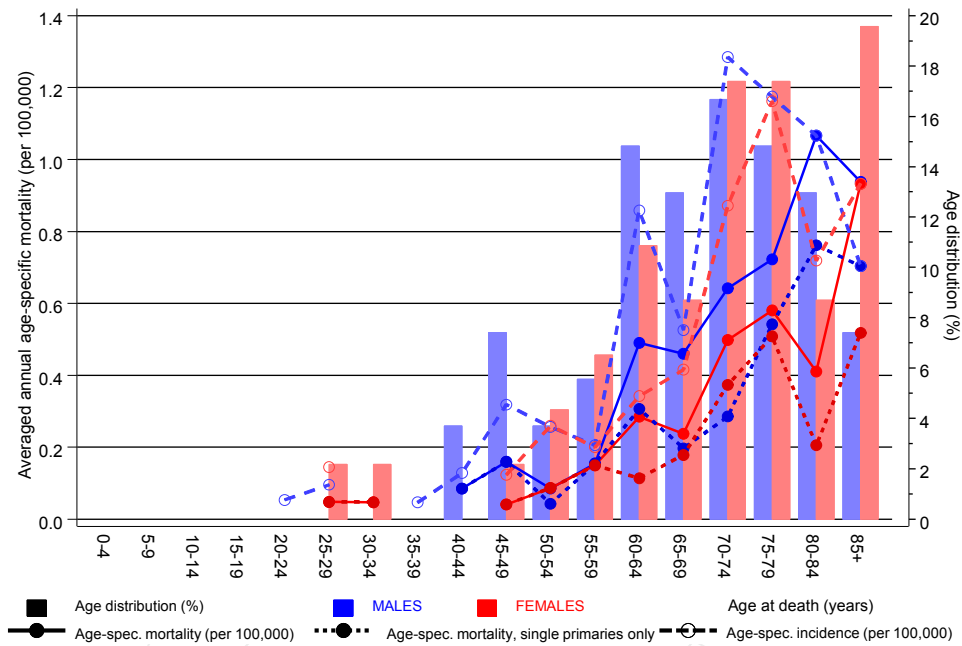
Table 16

Age-specific mortality (cancer-related) and proportion of all cancers  
for period 2007-2019  
(**Single primaries only** \*)

Age at death Years	Males n	Females n	Males Age- spec. mortal. MI-index	Females Age- spec. mortal. MI-index	Males Prop.all cancers %	Females Prop.all cancers %
0- 4						
5- 9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29		1		0.0 0.33		1.2
30-34		1		0.0 1.00		0.7
35-39						
40-44	2		0.1 0.67		0.4	
45-49	4	1	0.2 0.57	0.0 0.50	0.3	0.1
50-54	1	2	0.0 0.17	0.1 0.33	0.0	0.1
55-59	3	3	0.2 1.00	0.2 0.75	0.1	0.1
60-64	5	2	0.3 0.63	0.1 1.00	0.1	0.1
65-69	3	3	0.2 0.60	0.2 0.60	0.0	0.1
70-74	4	6	0.3 0.50	0.4 0.86	0.0	0.1
75-79	6	7	0.5 0.60	0.5 0.70	0.1	0.1
80-84	5	2	0.8 0.83	0.2 0.50	0.1	0.0
85+	3	5	0.7 1.50	0.5 0.83	0.1	0.1
All ages	36	33			0.1	0.1
Mortality						
Raw			0.1 0.58	0.1 0.67		
WS			0.1 0.52	0.0 0.63		
ES			0.1 0.56	0.1 0.65		
BRD-S			0.1 0.58	0.1 0.66		
PYLL-70						
per 100,000			0.9	0.8		
ES			0.8	0.7		
AYLL-70			13.6	15.2		

\* See corresponding tables with multiple malignancies.

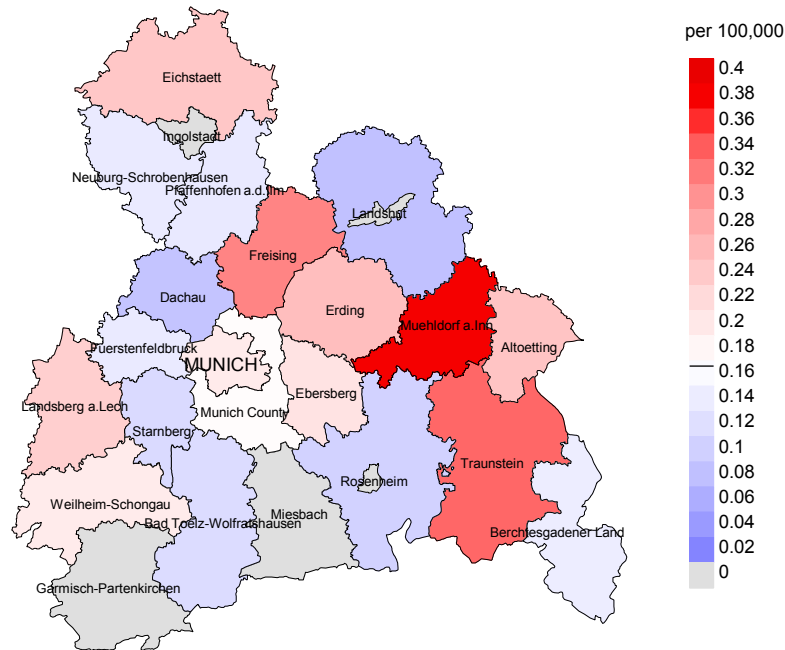
ICD-10 C86: Other specified types of T/NK-cell lymphoma  
 Age distribution and age-specific mortality 2007 - 2019 (Males: 54, Females: 46)



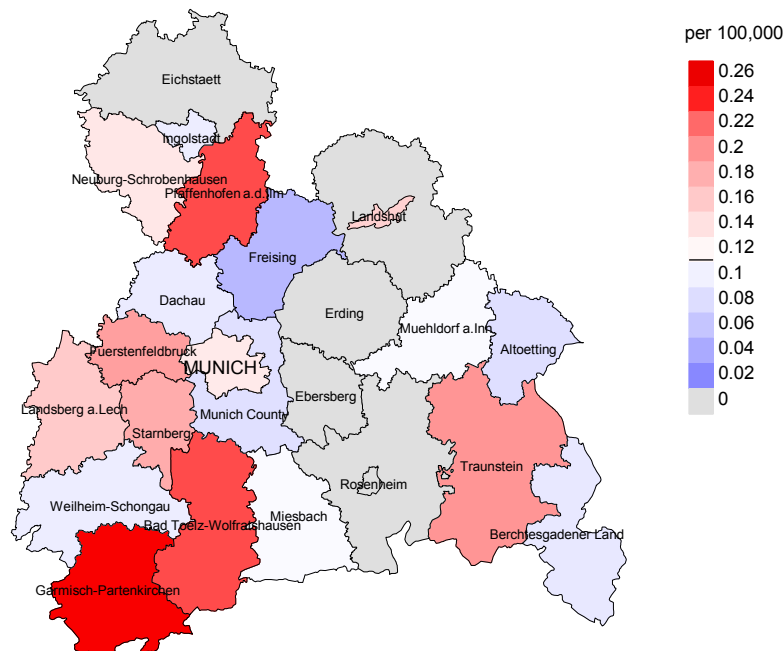
**Figure 17.** Distribution of age at death (bars; males: mean=66.9 yrs, median=68.5 yrs; females: mean=69.9 yrs, median=71.8 yrs) and age-specific mortality (all patients: solid line, patients with single primaries: dotted line). The age-specific incidence is additionally plotted for comparison (dashed line).

The difference between age at diagnosis (Table 3) and age at other T/NK-cell lymphomas-related death (see Table 10) should be considered.

Average mortality (Germany 1987 standard population) 2007 - 2019: Males



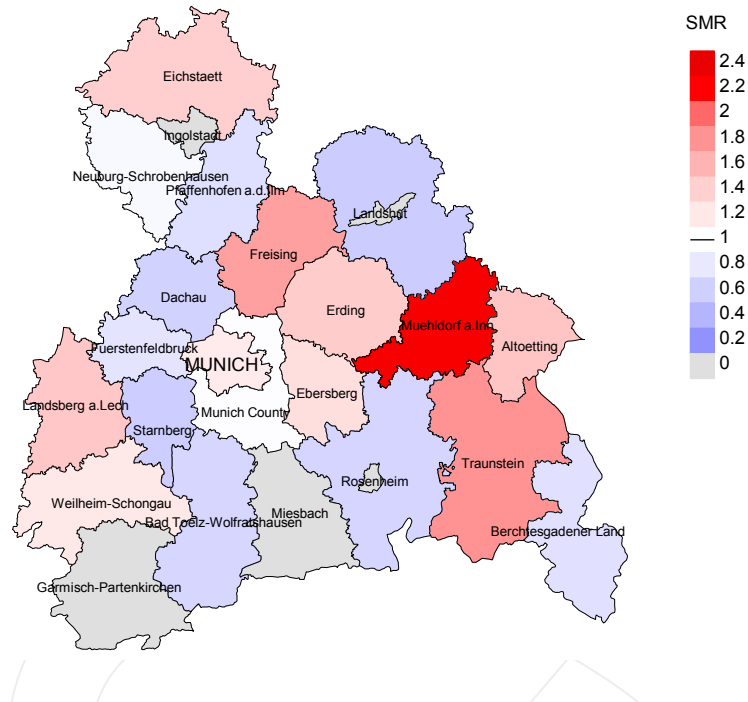
Average mortality (Germany 1987 standard population) 2007 - 2019: Females



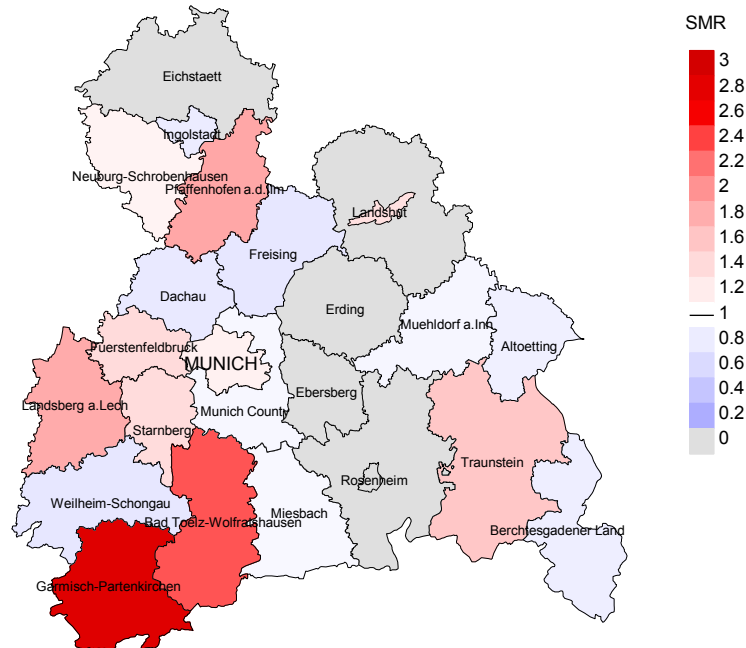
**Figure 18a.** Map of cancer mortality (german standard population) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2019. According to their individual mortality rates, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population mean (males 0.2/100,000 WS N=54, females 0.1/100,000 WS N=46).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 67,462 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2019 a total of 0 women died from other T/NK-cell lymphomas. Therefore, the mean mortality rate for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.0/100,000 (german standard population). Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.0 and 0.0/100,000.

Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) 2007 - 2019: Males



Standardized mortality ratio (SMR) 2007 - 2019: Females



**Figure 18b.** Map of standardized mortality ratio (SMR) by county averaged for period 2007 to 2019. According to their individual SMR values, the counties are displayed in different red and blue hues, being the fine white color attributed to the population overall of 1.0 (males N=54, females N=46).

The results should be interpreted with caution! E.g., in county Ebersberg with a population of 67,153 female residents (averaged) in the period from 2007 to 2019 a total of 0 women died from other T/NK-cell lymphomas. Therefore, the mean standardized mortality ratio (SMR) for this cancer type in this area can be calculated at 0.00. Though, the value of this parameter may vary with an underlying probability of 99% between 0.00 and 4.30, and is therefore not statistically striking.

### Statistical Notes

In all tables and figures the respective reference values should be carefully considered. The incidence rates include diagnoses (with multiple primary), and death certificate only (DCO) cases, where applicable. For mortality statistics patients, diagnoses and progressive course of disease are presented. In the calculations, all courses of disease are considered whereby progressions occurred and/or death certificate identified progressive cancers were ascertained. Additionally there are three groups of disease course to consider:

#### 1. All multiple primaries included

The mortality statistic describes the tumor-specific death, independent of any malignancy. The patient perspective, induced secondary malignancies, and the problem of multiple malignancies from the same primary tumor all have reasons for their inclusion.

#### 2. First singular primary (no information about other prior or synchronous malignancy)

The mortality statistic describes the cancer-related death for patients who have no therapeutic restrictions due to a previous or synchronous cancer. These statistics are comparable to studies that have exclusion criteria based on a second malignancy.

#### 3. Single primary (no information about other prior, syn- or metachronous malignancy)

The mortality statistic describes the tumor-specific death that occurs without any impact through secondary primaries, earlier, synchronous, later or induced. Precisely the difference between disease group 1 and 2 highlight the magnitude of the problem of secondary malignancies.

For this reason differences appear concerning official mono-causal mortality statistics. To judge the maximum deviation, 2 further tables are presented. In the first table the distribution of secondary malignancies before, at or after the described cancer are shown, that could be an alternative cause of death. In the second table, the age-specific mortality rates for all courses of disease, without designation of secondary malignancies are shown.

A previously minimally acknowledged statistic is the **age at death**, which allows for a good assessment of the quality of classification of the apparent tumor-specific death. For assumed tumor-independent deaths, the age of death should be estimated from the age of diagnosis and the normal life expectancy, whereas tumor-dependent deaths can be estimated from the age of diagnosis plus the average tumor-specific life expectancy. The comparison of different tumors demonstrates this association, if the causes of cancer and the competing cause of death are independent of each other (e.g. breast and colon versus head&neck and lung).

The ratio of mortality and incidence (mortality-to-incidence ratio, **MIR, MI-Index**) is a statistical index that allows for the evaluation of the quality of data. For diseases with poor prognoses, comparable values are obtained from all age groups, because to a large extent, the numerator and denominator contain the same cases. For tumors with a good prognosis, increasing and decreasing incidence and age-specific differences in prognosis can more strongly alter the MIR. Additionally, attention should be paid to the confidence intervals where fewer cases are reported.

The complexity of problems identified here emphasizes the importance of relative survival data for the appropriate analysis of long term results.

As a measurement of the burden of disease, the number of potential life years loss due to premature deaths in a cohort can be calculated (**PYLL**, potential years of life lost, standardized per 100,000 persons or per European standard) as well as the average loss of life years per individual (**AYLL**, average years of life lost). Depending upon the analytic aim (health economy, prevention, health care research) different methods exist for the generation of these measurements. In the results presented here, the age for a premature death is considered to be before 70 years, according to the guidelines of the OECD and the WHO (as seen in the abbreviation PYLL-70 or AYLL-70).



**Shortcuts**

MCR	Munich Cancer Registry (Tumorregister München)
GEKID	Association of Population-based Cancer Registries in Germany (Gesellschaft der epidemiologischen Krebsregister in Deutschland e.V.)
SEER	Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (USA)
DCO	Death certificate only
BRD-S	German (FRG) standard population
ES	European standard population (old)
WS	World standard population
SIR	Standardized incidence ratio
CI	Confidence interval
EAR	Excess absolute risk = excess cancer cases (O - E) per 10,000 person-years
PYLL-70	Potential years of life lost prior to age 70 given a person dies before that age
AYLL-70	Average years of life lost prior to age 70 given a person dies before that age
SMR	Standardized mortality ratio
MI-index	Ratio of mortality to incidence, MIR
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany

**Recommended Citation**

Munich Cancer Registry. ICD-10 C86: Other T/NK-cell lymphomas - Incidence and Mortality [Internet]. 2021 [updated 2021 Jan 26; cited 2021 Mar 1]. Available from: [https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/base/bC86\\_\\_E-ICD-10-C86-Other-T-NK-cell-lymphomas-incidence-and-mortality.pdf](https://www.tumorregister-muenchen.de/en/facts/base/bC86__E-ICD-10-C86-Other-T-NK-cell-lymphomas-incidence-and-mortality.pdf)

**Copyright**

The content of the public web site provided by the Munich Cancer Registry is available worldwide and free of charge. All documents are free to download, utilize, copy, print-out and distribute, providing that the MCR is referenced.

**Disclaimer**

The Munich Cancer Registry reserves the right to not be responsible for the topicality, correctness, completeness or quality of the information provided. Liability claims regarding damage caused by the use of any information provided, including any kind of information which is incomplete or incorrect, will therefore be rejected.